BY TELEGRAPH. RECONSTRUCTION IN A NEW PHASE.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

London, December 20-Noon,-Consols 92 9-16

London, December 20-2 P. M. - Consols 92 11-16. LONDON, December 20.-Evening.-Consols, 925; Bonds, 72 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 20-Noon,-Cotton qu'et and unchanged. Sales 8000 bales-for the week, 68,000 bales-whereof for export, 7000 bales; for speculation, 2000 bales-short, 4600 bales-whereof American, 62,000 bales. Breadstuffs and others

LIVERPOOL, December 20-2 P. M.-Corn 46.

Tallow 44s. 3d. LIVERPOOL, December 20-Evening. - Cotton

easy under unfavorable trade reports, but more doing: sales 10.000 bales. Paris, December 20,-The bullion has increased

nine million francs. FRANKFORT, December 20 .- Bonds, 76%.

Our Washington Dispatches. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL-POSSIBILITY OF A DEFEAT OF THE COTTON TAX REPEAL BILL-GENERAL TANCOCK-JOHN MITCHEL AND THE FE-

Washington, December 20 .- The veto of the bill striking the word white from District ordinances did not come in to-day. There is some difference of opinion, but the presumption is tha this withholding of the veto amounts to a pocket

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day. A count to-day indicates that the bill for the repeal of the cotton tax, had the vote been taken, would have failed by two votes. An ultimate modification of the tax is probable; but it will hardly apply to this year's crop.

A paragraph current that General Hancock was a member of the Military Commission which hung Mrs. Surratt, is untrue. Cassady (Democrat), who is the caucus candi-

date for Senator from California, is a prominent lawyer, formerly of New York. John Mitchel declines the Presidency of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Revenue receipts to-day \$326,000.

Congressional. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 20 .- After the introduction and reference of some unimportant resolutions, the debate on the cotton tax was resumed. Wide and wild views were expressed, when, without taking action, or reading the amendatory Reconstruction bill, the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

The bill forfeiting public lands granted to Southern railroads came up. Mr. Julian contended that only the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad have complied with the terms of General Grant. The matter was finally postponed to the second Tues-

The Virginia Conviction.

RICHMOND, December 20 .- A resolution was introduced asking Congress to continue in service all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau now on duty in Virginia until the State is reconstructed. After a debate, in which it was generally agreed that the Bureau had proved itself a beneficial institutien, but had some bad men in it who ought to be mustered out, the resolution was defeated by a vote of ayes 23, nays 49.

The committee reported a bill of .ights and two articles of the constitution. The only change from | South. the old bill of rights is a clause making allegiand to the United States Government paramount to that due the State Government. Referred. The convention adjourned until January 2.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, December 20,-The Convention passed an ordinance to-day to levy and collect a tax of one-sixteenth of one per cent. It also requires the State Treasurer to advance \$40,000 to the disbursing officer of the Convention.

Conservative Meeting.

SAVANNAH, December 20 .- There was a large Conservative meeting held last night, endorsing the action of the Macon Convention. One of the resolutions is as follows: "That our object is to maintain in tact the constitutio n of our fathers and the rights of the States thereunder.

The Civil Rights Bill in Mobile-Mayor Horton Found Guilty.

MOBILE, December 20 .- The trial of Mayor Hortor, Pope's appointed, for a violation of the Civil Rights bill, in the case of Charles Archie Johnson, a negro, was concluded to-day. This trial was occasioned by illegal banishment of said Johnson from the city. The case was fully and ably argued before Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court. The case provoked considerable discussion and interest among the people. It is regarded a fair test of the protection afforded by the bill and resulted in a verdict of guilty, rendered a few moments after the jury had retired. The sentence will be promulgated at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Affairs in New Orleans. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN VICESBURG-GENERAL MOW-

ER'S ORDERS REVOKED-A PROPOSED LAND DIVI-

NEW OBLEANS, December 20 .- Another fire oc curred at Vicksburg at 12 o'clock last night, which destroyed \$57,000 of property, which was insured at \$35,000. This makes three incendiary fires in that city on three successive nights. Orders issued vesterday revoke portions of the

special orders of General Mower, removing certain justices of peace and clerks of courts, the superintendent of education, and the Secretary of the State, and appointing others in their places. General Hancock states that the allegations are not

A resolution was adopted yesterday requesting Congress to pass a law ordering all public lands, and lands sold by the United States Marshal and under process of courts, to be surveyed and sold in tracts not more than a hundred and less than five acres, and forbidding the sale of more than one such tract to one individual or corporation.

RICHMOND, Va., December 20.-There is sleet half an inch thick over the streets to-day, and no business is doing. The Freedmen's Bureau is issuing three thousand rations from the soup houses to destitute white and colored pe ons to-day.

Market Reports

NEW YORK, December 20.—Cotton easier; sales 1800 bales, at 15%c. Flour dull; State \$8 40a 10 65; Southern \$10a14 50. Wheat dull. Corn easier; Western mixed \$1 37g. Mess Pork \$20 80. Lard quiet. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 50 a51 c. Rosin \$2 67. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE, December 20.—Cotton steady. Flour very dull. Corn flat; prime Southern red \$2 67a 2 72. Rve and Oats firm. Provisions very dull. CINCINNATI, December 20 .- Flour dull and drooping. Corn dull at 85c. Mess Pork \$20 50a21 50. AUGUSTA, December 20 .- Cotton in fair demand,

but prices easier; sales 667 bales; receipts 1466 bales; middling 134c. SAVANNAH, December 20,-Cotton duli; sales 596

bales; receipts 3450 bales. MOBILE, December 20.—Sales of Cotton to-day

1200 bales-closed quiet. Middling 14a144c. Re-

ceipts 2842 bales. Sales of the week 14,600 bales. Receipts 33,860 bales. Exports coastwise 3140 bales. Foreign, 17.574 bales. Stock, 62,867 bales. WILMINGTON, December 20 .- Turpentine steady at 45a45&c. Stock very light. Rosin firm and advancing-\$1 90 for strained and No. 2. Tar \$2. Cotton steady at 134 cents.

NEW OBLEANS, December 20.—Sugar quiet, tirm and unchanged. Molassas unchanged. Flour quiet; Superfine \$9 50; Choice\\$13. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats 85c. Pork flymer; asking \$23 50. nnchanged. Oats 85c. Pork frimer; asking \$2.5 dc.

Bacon Shoulders retailing at 112112c.; Clear 152c.

Lard, no tierces in market; in kegs 142142c. Cotton active; Orleans 154c.; sales to-day 5500; teceipts 9712; exports 95c; sales of the week 32,500; receipts of the week 34,088; exports of the week.

Mr. Buyer demanded the yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill; pending which,

Mr. Burr, of Illinois, moved to adjourn, and upon the previous question they eas a days were ordered. ceipts of the week \$4,088; exports of the weekforeign 22,383, coastwise 2818; stock 102,530. Ster-Gold ling nominal, 43a47. York sight ½ discount. 33.

-Some one remarked to Mrs. Siddons that applause was necessary to actors, as it gave them confidence. "More," replied the actress, "it gives CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1867.

THAD, STEVENS LATEST PLAN.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES.

In the House of Representatives at Washington on Wednesday last, as already reported by telegraph, the bill of Mr. Stevens in relation to reconstruction was amended and passed by yeas 101, mays 39. It alters the provision requiring a majority of the registered votes for the new constitution to a majority of the votes cast. The second ection provides for the election of representatives at the time of the election on the constitution, who shall take their seats at the session suc ceeding the one at which their States are admitted. In this form it was passed, the third section, providing for the new ratio of representation, hav-

the debate : Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, rising to a privileged ques-tion, called up the motion heretofore submitted by him to reconsider the vote whereby the bill to fa-cilitate the restoration of the late rebel States was referred to the committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Ashley said he understood that the committee on reconstruction had agreed upon a bill embracing the feature of his bill, and he would therefore yield to Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania,

ing been stricken out. We copy an abstract of

to introduce his bill.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said that was a mistake, as his colleague's (Mr. Ashley's) bill had been vo-

as his concepte a clark, Ashieved by the history of the ted down in the committee.

The vote whereby the bill was committed was reconsidered, and the bill was before the House.

Mr. Stevens then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of Mr. Ashley's bill and to insert the bill offered by him yesterday, and the terms of which were given in the report of that

After the bill had been read, Mr. Stevens per fected the bill by according eleven Representatives to the State of Virginia, that State having been omitted yesterday.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, moved to amend by striking out the third section of the substitute, which designates the number of representatives

for each State.

Mr. Maynard desired to offer an amendment pro viding that the constitutional conventions of the Southern States shall have power to provide for temporary civil governments to exist until the States shall have been duly admitted, and directing the military commanders to sustain such temporary civil governments; and requiring such conventions to enfranchise all citizens who have proventions

ed loyal to the government.

Mr. Bingham objected to the amendment, and as it required unanimous consent, it was not con

sidered.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, thought the bill and amendments should be printed, and desired to submit a motion to that effect, but Mr. Stevens declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. Ingersoll gave notice that he would move to have the bill printed if the previous question was

not seconded.

Mr. Stevens said there was always some objection to everything he had heard of either on earth or in Heaven. Here is a bill which he had supposed every member would be willing to vote for. It is one of the simplest bills in the world, and no man can possibly misunderstand it. In the first section it simply restores the majority principle in the adoption of the State constitutions: the second the adoption of the State constitutions; the sec section's mply empowers the people of the Southern States to vote for representatives in Congress at the same time that they vote upon the question of ratifying the constitution; and when the States are admitted these representatives shall be enti-tled to admission in the Congress of the United "hat is the whole of the bill, except the third

section, which the gentleman from Ohio (Bingham) proposed to strike out. That third s tion has simply fixed the representation and de-clared how many representatives the States named should be entitled to until a further apportion-ment shall be made. This representation had been increased, as it was believed to the contraction of the contract ment shall be made. This representation had been increased, as it was believed, to the number they would be entitled to as the result of the liberation of the slaves. He could not accept the amendment of Mr. Maynard, because it proposes to substitute civil authority speedily for military authority. He did not think the time had yet arrived for the substitution of civil authority as rived for the substitution of civil authority, as there were still accounts coming up here of the most atrocious robberies and inurders in the South. It was only this morning that he had re-ceived a letter from New Orleans showing a terrindition of affairs there, especially since Han cock has been in command, and he was satisfied that an equally painful state of affairs existed in Texas and Arkansas. He was therefore opposed to an absolute withdrawal of the military until these outlaw States shall all be brought into the

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said he had no objection to the first and second sections of the bill. The first section was intended to restore the majority first section was intended to restore the majority principle in elections, and it would be remembered that he had advocated this measure when the original Reconstruction bill was under consideration. The second section might be deemed surplusage and unnecessary, as the people have already the power under the constitution to elect representatives. The second section is therefore, in aid of the law, and there need be no objection to it; but the third section is clearly violative of the Constitution of the United States and of the legislation of Congress.

of the legislation of Congress.

The power of Congress over the apportionment of members is very clearly defined. It is to be made every ten years, and he did not recognize made every ten years, and he did not recognize the right of every succeeding Congress to change the basis of representation when once fixed. With himself that objection would be all-sufficient, and he had therefore moved to strike out that section; but if the House refused to strike it out, he could not vote for the bill with that clause in. Take the State of South Carolina for instance. Under the apportionment of 1861 that State was allowed four representatives in Congress, and it was not the impression then that South Carolina would increase so rapidly that she could possibly be entitled to six representatives at this time. South Carolina has not more than 500,000 inhabitants, crease so rapidly that she could possibly be enti-tled to six representatives at this time. South Carolina has not more than 800,000 inhabitants, and if she is entitled to six representatives, then Ohio, with her three millions of inhabitants, should

Ohio, with her three millions of inhabitants, should have thirty representatives. If any change of apportionment is to be made, let it be general and extend to all the States.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, suggested that the reason Ohio zas not included was that it did not have so many blacks.

Mr. Bingham said that was no argument.

Mr. Stevens said as these assemed to be so much

Mr. Bingham said that was no argument.
Mr. Stevens said as there seemed to be so much opposition, he would withdraw that part of the bill which provided for representation from the

State at large.

Mr. Bugham insisted that under that circumstance the third section was not at all necessary, as the people now had the right to elect represen-

Mr. Stovens then withdrew the whole section.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said he was glad the bill had aroused some opposition among republicans, for it was evident that they were fearful of the effect out West if they passed such a bill as this. He referred to the several reconstructions are the several reconstructions are the several descripted. as this. He referred to the several reconstruc-tion acts, and contended that their whole object was to enfranchise the blacks and disfranchise the whites of the South. The object was to en-slave eight millions of white people by putting an inferior race to rule over them. Mr. Brooks then proceeded to argue that the full-blooded regregoryld never be the equal of the Anglo-Saxon then proceeded to argue that the imboded negro could never be the equal of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that nature never intended him to be so. His very anatomical formation was different from his head to his feet. He had no hair upon his head, but wool. It was true no instrument had yet been invented to weave the wool of the negro, but he had no doubt that it could be done. The but he had no doubt that it could be done. The negro's skull is different from that of the white negro's skull is different from that of the white man, and a difference is noted in his nose, mouth, legs, feet, and every part of his body. He has nothing to denote that he is the equal of the Anglo-Saxon, and it was never intended by nature that he should be called upon to co-operate in a great government, or to be considered as the brother of the white man. These remarks did not apply to the mulatto, who did evince intelligence when white blood coursed through his veins, but the Congo negro was never intended as a man and a Congo negro was never intended as a man and a brother. Referring to ancient history, Mr. Brooks mentioned the Arabs, the Turks and others, as nations that had been prosperous and thriving until they admitted the negro to a share in their government and commenced with the work of

miscegnation.
In continuation, Mr. Brooks referred to the his tory of the Mexican race, and attributed their offeminacy and degradation to the admixture with colored races. This might be the last time that colored races. This might be the last time that he would address a white audience upon this floor, for it seemed to be a fixed fact that negroes were to be brought down from the gelleries and brought to seats as representatives upon this floor. But be gave notice that the white people of the North would never submit to the insult, and if the dominant party now blackened these halls with negro representatives, the Democratic party of the North would at the next election whiten them

the North would at the next election whiten them Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, addressed the House

again.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Stevens replied to Mr. Brooks, and said he seemed to forget the language of the Bible, which declared that the Creator made of one blood all nations of the earth. The gentleman says he made the of several bloods. He has gone into a lengthy majory of the negro race, but will he dare to say they have not souls to be saved? The same God who will judge the negro will also damn the gentleman from New York, if he deserves it. He had no doubt of the gentleman's great ability, and that he was superior in intellect to all the House; but he (Mr. Stevens) would like to have a contest for the championship of America, and he would put the gentleman from New York against Fred. Douglass and Langston. The gentleman (Mr. Brooks) might choose two of the judges for a discussion on any subject except negroes' shins, discussion on any subject except negroes' shins, and it the gentleman (Mr. Brooks) did not throw up the sponge, he (Mr. Stevens) would concede him to be superior in intellect and attainments to

on that question the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted, yeas 37, nays 102.

The question upon the passage of the bill was then taken by yeas and nays, and it was passed by strict party vote of 104 yeas to 39 navs.

Prussic acid, in minute doses, is declared to be cure for cholera and intermittent fever. It is a dangerous remedy.

Things in Washington.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON GENE-RAL HANCOCK BY CONGRESS-MORE RECONSTRUC-TION-SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION-MR. STEVENS -PURCHASE MONEY FOR ALASKA.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes under date of December 18th :

The President sent to both houses of Congress to-day the message previously called for by resolu-tion in relation to order No. 1 of General Hancock, ned by him upon assuming command of the Fifth Military District. As the message was read in the House, parts of it were received with loud shous of laughter from the Republican side of the House. Especially was this the case in that por-tion of the message in which allusion was made to General Hancock in connection with the name of General Washington. At the conclusion of the reading a motion to print was referred to the com-mittee on printing. Subsequently, Mr. Eldridge and other Conservative members essayed to obtain and other Conservative members essayed to obtain the floor for the purpose, as it was understood, of offering the thanks of Congress to General Han-cock for his administration of the affairs of the Fifth District. It will be a useless task to offer any such resolution, as it is not to be presumed that a sufficient number of Republicans would vote for it to give it a respectable majority. They could not do so very consistently in view of their often avowed approval of the acts of General Han-cock's predecessor. Some of them actually favor cock's predecessor. Some of them actually favor the introduction of the resolution, as they are un-willing to be placed upon a record of antagonism to so gallant an officer and soldier as Hancock

to so gallant an officer and soldier as Hancock proved himself during the war.

The Senate did not seem to be well pleased with the message, for a motion of Mr. Doolittie's to print the usual number of copies was objected to, and upon Mr. Doolittle remarking that he never before heard of a refusal to print a President's message, Mr. Conklin, of New York, retorted that he nover knew of a President before

With slight modification the supplemental reconstruction bill, introduced by Mr. Stevens yes-terday, was passed by the House of Representa-tives to-day by a strictly party vote. The bill was intended in the first place to repeal that clause of the original Reconstruction act which required a majority of the registered voters to call a convention. Secondly, the bill provided that electors could vote for members of Congress at the same time that they voted for or against a ratification of a State constitution; and in the third place the bill made the apportionment of representation, and a state constitution; and in the third place the bin made the apportionment of representation, and fixed it in every State except Florida, at a representation which was an increase over the number sentation which was an increase over the number allowed by the apportionment of 1861. This increase was to be secured by providing that some of the representatives should be elected from the State at large.

servantion was required by the freeing of the slaves. The bill seemed to be very generally approved by the Republicans, except the last clause, to which there was great objections from all quarters, and Mr. Bingham stated his objections in such a decisive way as to induce Mr. Stevens to withdraw the chnoxious section, and then the bill was passed.

passed.

Mr. Stevens had an opportunity to-day, in this reconstruction bill, which he would not have neglected to improve with a long speech but for his feeble physical condition. His powers are failing rapidly. His voice, which at the last Winter's session was powerful enough to be heard in all parts of the Representatives' hall, is now so low that it is with difficulty he can be heard in the reporters' callery. When he now speaks no matter porters' gallery. When he now speaks, no matter upon waat subject, members gather about him from all sides of the House, and remain until he

concludes.

It is clear that there is in the House a dead opposition to any appropriation for the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of Alaska. But when it comes to the point, I do not think there will be where the comes to the point, I do not think there will be a failure to make the appropriation. While riembers speak against the purchase, they seem to think that a point of national honor is involved, now that the territory has been officially transferred to the United States. They will insist, however, that in all future purchases of territory the ratification of the treaty shall be made continguishing the appropriation by the House of Repgent upon the appropriation by the House of Rep-

resontatives.

A large number of members of Congress have obtained leaves of absence, and left to-day for their homes until after the holidays. THE EXPECTED VETO-CONGRESS AND TREATY AP-

PROPRIATIONS-COST OF THE UNITED STATES CON-SULAR SYSTEM-COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RELATIVE TO GENERAL HANCOCK.

The President's message vetoing the District of Columbia bill striking out the word white in all laws, &c., will be brief. It is understood and is expected to be presented to Congress to-morrow.

The variance in opinion among leading members of the House upon the functions and powers of that of the House upon the functions and powers of that body in the matter of making appropriations to carry out treaties made by the Executive and ratified by the Senato, appears to be general. Scarcely any coincidence of views in all particulars is menifested, but whilst the indications are that a majority claim the right of the House to go into an investigation of the merits of the treaty and determine whether an appropriation shall be made or not, yet there is reason to believe that a majority of members are in favor of voting for the appropriation to pay for Walrussia.

priation to pay for Walrussia.

An impression prevails that our consular system is a costly institution to the people. From official sources it is found, however, that the balance is in favor of our government, and that we have during the past year derived more than one hundred thousand dollars over all expenses from our consular account.

public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic confluct, &c., is the theme of conversation and re-mark to-night. By decided Republicans it is condemned as being an expression of sympathy with and approbation of General Hancock's so-called favoritism for rebels.

favoritism for rebels.

By the Conservatives and decided Democrats the message is unqualifiedly applauded as well-timed, just and magnanimous. It is the judgment of all classes that by this public and formal notice of the conduct of General Hancock, Mr. Johnson has placed the General conspicuously in position as a Conservative candidate for the Presidency in the election part Fall. This idea being suggested to Conservative candidate for the Presidency in the election next Fall. This idea being suggested to Mr. Johnson to-night, he replied, substantially, that if such is to be the result of his action to-day, he would be satisfied, and that if the people should feel disposed to reward General Hancock for his patriotic conduct and statesmanlike qualities, none would more heartly endorse their choice on such grounds then himself.

grounds than himself.

Among those who visited the White House today and had interviews with the President was
General Grant's father. Archbishop Spalding had
an interview with Mr. Johnson this evening.

MARKED COMPLIMENT TO GENERAL HANCOCK -- SOME PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF HIS CONDUCT SUGGEST-

The following message was sent by the Presi-

dent to Congress on Wednesday: Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: An official copy of the order is sued by Major General Winfield S. Hancock, com-mander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of all the

circumstances.

It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties; and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of

He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of the trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be crushed out or tradden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow-men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the president of that body spoke his highest praise in saying that he had "always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters." Whenever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of for-bearance he won the universal admiration of man-kind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world.

history of the world.

I am far from saying that General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of thom are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the revolution lad down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command South of the Potomac, since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his, at such a time, it is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaim ed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

Washington, D. C. December 18, 1867.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON AND ITS EFFECT ON BUSINESS -MENT HOUSE CATASTROPHE. The New York correspondent of the Philadel-

phia Inquirer writes under date of the 17th in-There is comparatively little buying as yet for Christmas or New Year. The fancy goods stores, the jewellers and the booksellers are usually very

busy during the first two weeks in December, but this season it is unpleasant to see, and to say, is an exception to the general rule. Though money is "casier" in Wall-street, it is far from easy else-where. Many merchants and business men, who last year at this time were doing well, are now either on the suspended list, or are scarcely mak-ing money enough to pay rent. At the same time

ing money enough to pay rent. At the same time there are thousands of working people out of employment, with no immediate prospect of relief. These are facts which abundantly explain why it is that the holiday trade is so dull, and why fancy articles are less in demand for open stockings than is usually the case the week before Christmas.

John Mitchel's paper of to-day contains the announcement that a plan of union has been agreed to rival Fenjan organizations. One of to between the rival Fenian organizations. One of the articles provides that the constitution adopted by the Brotherhood in Philadelphia in October, by the Brotherhood in Philadelphia in October, 1865, by the representatives of the undivided organization, be proclaimed the supreme law of the whole national body in America, to be respected and obeyed by all accordingly.

It is also agreed that the "Senate" provided for in that constitution, be composed of one-half of members of the Roberts, and one-half of members.

members of the Roberts, and one-half of members of the Stevens-Savage factions; also, that the presidency of the united organization be tendered by Roberts and Savage to John Mitchell; should be decline, then another mutually acceptable man to be absent in his rise. be chosen in his place.

Provision is likewise made for a full and truth-

Provision is likewise made for a full and truth-ful exhibit of all moneys, property and material of war now in possession of the respective organiza-tions, all of which is to be turned over to the Uni-ted Brotherhood, which (I quote) "shall thence-forward be continued as a body, one and indivisi-ble, until it shall have accomplished its mission, in the restoration of the independent existence of the Irish nation, and the establishment of a dem-centic resulting or Irish soil." the Irish nation, and the establishment of a democratic republic on Irish soil."

This document, which is signed by John Savage, W. R. Roberts, F. B. Gallagher, John O'Neill and John C. O'Brien, is of much more importance than the casual reader not specially interested in Fenian movements may suspect. It means preparations for fresh demonstrations of a hostile character against the peace of the British lion—as time will develop—under cover of a domestic political move-

against the peace of the British non—as time will develop—under cover of a domestic political movement, in connection with the approaching Presidential election. Wait and see.

The investigation of the mysterious poisoning case in Brooklyn was continued to-day. The crowd was as dense as ever. Mrs. Emma McIntosh, who knew Mrs. Fall and Price for two or three years, quarrel between them. Dr. Gardiner testified that she never knew that there was any quarrel between them. Dr. Gardiner testified to attending Mrs. Fall, at Price's solicitation to prescribe for her for nervous attacks. She was in the habit of drinking beer. Various other witnesses were called, but their evidence threw no additional light on the business. The inquest will continue through the remainder of the week.

bodies of the unfortunate people who were suffocated in the Second Avenue tenement, yester-day, were all laid out at the morgue this morning. and a most pithful spectacle it was. Many of their relatives were present, exhibiting at tunes uncontrollable grief, breaking out into lamentations that could be heard a block off. To-morrow the funerals will take place. Mrs. Bosanna Murphy, one of the women who was reported injured yesterday, died at the City Hospital this forencon. This makes the fourth in the Murphy family, and it is not certain that Patrick, the father, will not also die of his injuries. Much indignation continues to be expressed at the owner of the house for fail-ing to provide fire escapes, ladders, &c.

Affairs in the State.

The Winnsboro' News says that a tape worm six hundred feet long has been extracted whole from the stomach of a young man of sixteen years of age, living whithin two or three miles of that

On Tuesday evening of last week, six negro —On Tuesday evening of last week, six negroes confined in Edgefield jail, and waiting trial for various misdemeanors, overpowered Mr. Salley, the jailor, and effected their escape. None of them have as yet been re-captured.
—Mr. Wm. Kimbrel, living near Red Hill, in Edgefield District dued of apoplexy, at his home on Monday morning last. Mr. Kimbrel was an honest, hard working and worthy man, and stood well in the estimation of all who knew him.
—The Edgefield Advertiser says: On Tuesday last, the dwelling house on Mr. John Rainsford's Burt place was destroyed by fire, together with

Burt place was destroyed by fire, together with about five hundred bushels corn,—and all the far-niture, bedding, clothing, &c., of Mr. Albert Prutett, who was living in the house at the time, and had charge of Mr. Rainsford's planting interest on this place. The fire is supposed to have had had charge of Mr. Rainstoras phanting interest on this place. The fire is supposed to have had its origin from the carelessness of a little girl who had been sweeping around the hearth and left the broom on fire. Mr. Rainsford's loss is very heavy, as is also that of Mr. Pruett's. No insurance. -The Sumter News say: At a regular Convocation of Beulah Chapter, No. 25. R.: A.: M.: held on the 17th instant, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing Masonic year: Companions. Montgomery Moses, M. E. H. P.; T. V. Walsh, K.; Z. P. Moses, S.; W. H. Girardeau, C. H.; H. Claremont Moses, P. S.; J. S. Richardson. Jr., R. A. C.; A. A. Gilbert, G. M. of 3d V.; H. L. Derr, G. M. of 2d V.; R. S. Mellett, M. D. G. M. of 1st V.; E. C. Green, Treasurer, F. J. Moses, M. D., Secretary, R. M. Jayes, Sentinel.

-A friend just from St. Augustine informs the Gainsville "States" that the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, His Honor Judge Philip Frazier presiding, convened on Monday last, the 9th instant. The jury con-sists of thirteen whites and twenty-six blacks.

sists of thirteen whites and twenty-six blacks. There are upon the grand jury three whites and nine blacks.

Mr. J. A. Lee, of Sumter county, has realized this year on one acre of poor pine land which had not been manured for two years, twenty-five busehels of corn and ten barrels of syrup. Who can beat this? and who will say that a small farmer is not perfectly independent in East Florida?

tions of Ocalee counter sweepin, many fences and the little wild vagetation that remained in the woods. The custom of firing clearings at this season should be abolished or greater vigilance

season should be abolished or greater vigilance exercised over the firings.

—Another new steamer says the Ocalee Banner will sace ply between Silver Spriog and Palatka, to be commanded by Captain Gray. Three steamers to Palatka, connecting with the same number for Charleston, and shall be in quick communication with the outside world. Ocala, and surrounding country, is bound to advance in importance and material wealth, until it reaches the proud position as the garden spot of the State.

—Tuesday, the Marion County Immigration Society met, and elected Col. R. Bullock, Financial Agent of the Society, with power to appoint a sub Agent in New York. All who have subscribed for a given number of immigrants, and others who may wish a few white laborers, are requested to call on Col. B. and farmish him with the necessary description of laborers, and funds to defray their expenses from New York.

The New York Times says: "Four years ago, when, the war was at its height, and the ex-penses of the country were enormous, a tre-mendous effort was made in Boston, New York pensos of the country were chormous, a tree-mendous effort was made in Boston, New York and other large cities to introduce habits of economy among the people, and especially among the ladies. It was up-hill work, and was soon given up altogether; for though expenses were great and living dear, money was plenty and the opportunities for earning it abundant. Now, however, a large proportion of the people are learning habits of economy without the efforts of so-cicies, leagues, or popular meetings. The hardness of the times, the dullness of business, the scarcity of employment, and the difficulty of making money, are giving lessons of economy in quarters where heretofore they have never been learned, and are giving harder lessons still to many who have always been compelled to practice it. The severity of the present Winter is felt with uncommon force and to an uncommon extent by uncommon force and to an uncommon extent by thousands who are willing to work. Let those who have plenty refrain from waste, and let them see, so far as is in their power, that none suffer from want."

The remark of Napoleon at the birth of the King of Rome, as reported by himself in St. Helena, is well known. The accoucheur Dubois came to the Emperov pale with fright, and informed him that a choice inust be made between the life of the mother and that of the child. "Save the mother," said the Emperor, "it is her right. Proceed just as you would do in the case of a citizen's wife in the Rue St. Denis." The Emperor added that the answer produced an electric effect on Dubois. He recovered his sang froid, and in a purpose. to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress the president of that hote. expand, was rescued from the same hazard by care and decision. Her strength seemed totally exhausted. The attendants were in a state of extreme alarm, when Lord Thurlow said, in his usual rough way, "Don't think of princesses here; treat her like the washerwoman, and give her a glass of brandy." The advice was followed and the princess spendily recovered.

following extracts from Ordinance and Resolution adopt ad by City Council, is published for the information of

Sec. IV. No owner or builder or any house or structure in the City, shall dig or lay the foundation thereof
in front of the structure of the foundation thereof
in front of the structure of the shall exect
any wall or leade fronting as aforesaid, before he shall
have applied to the by surveyor, who shall lay off and
mark out the true fronting or boundary of such street,
lane, alley, or court, and give a certificate thereof to the
owner or builder, for which services the City Surveyor
shall be paid, by the said owner or builder, the sum
affixed thereto in the table of fees contained in this Ordinance.

so ind off and marked out every such person, as we employer, as master-builder, shall, for every such fence, forfeit and pay the sum not exceeding fire he dred dollars; and, moreover, all buildings and we done or put up without such application to the City S veyor, or contrary to the line of street which shall laid off and marked out by his, shall be demotished Gerdts, January 2, 1300, and
the City Council.

Resolved. That public notice be given, that if any person intends to erect a building in the burnt districts, he
shall first apply to City Council and ascertain whether
or not the City intends to widen said streets.

LOUIS J. BARBOT,

November 30

City Civil Engineer.

COOK—WALLACE.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. W. CAROTHERS, Mr J. R. COOK and Miss S. MALVINA WALLACE, all of York District, S. C. * ##-The Friends of Capt. Charles Rawlings.

ate Master of the British brig "Bellona," and thos of Captain McCormick, and of Messrs. Robert Mubi spectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former at the Mariner's Church, This Morning, at 10 The Relatives, Friends and Acquain-

ances of Mr. and Mrs. James Ronan are respectfully invited to attend the smeral of their infant Son, JAMES P., from their residence, No. 125 Queen-street, This Morning, at half-past Ten o'clock, without further invi-45 The Relatives and Friends of Dr.

and Mrs. EDMUND RAVENEL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their youngest Jaughter CAROLINE RAVENEL, at St. Philip's Church, This Af- | River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct ernoon, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN LEAHY, and of Mrs. HUGH FAR-RELLY, Jr., and of Mr. Thomas SHERIDAN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former from his late residence, corner of Bogard and Coming streets on Sunday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-REV.

OHN FORREST, D.D., will perform Divine Service in the Lecture Room To-Morrow, and until further notice. AFCENTRAL CHURCH.-THIS CHURCH vill be closed To-Morrow Morning. The Pastor will ex-

REV. LOVICK PIERCE, D.D., OF Georgia, will preach at Trinity Church, Hasel-street Fo-Morrow, at 101/4 A. M., and 7 P. M. Seats Free.

pect to preach the next following Sunday.

BE ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL .- THE REV. V. O. PRENTISS, of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel, To-Morrow After oon, 22d inst., at 31/4 o'clock. 1 December 21 AT IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-

TED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CARO-LINA .- IN THE MATTER OF A. LOUISA WITTSCHEN, BANKRUPT .- IN BANKRUPTCY .- To whom it may con ern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his ap cointment as ASSIGNEE of A. LOUISA WITTSCHEN of Charleston, in the District of Charleston and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon her own petition by the Dis-Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1867. LOUIS MCLAIN. £3

December 7 FT IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CARO-LINA.—IN THE MATTER OF D. R. WILLIAMS & CO., BANKRUPTS .- IN BANKRUPTCY .- To whom it may oncern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his ap Charleston, in the District of Charleston and State of South Carolina, within said District, who have been ad judged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1867.

LOUIS MCLAIN. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CARO-LINA .- IN THE MATTER OF FARNUM & DOTTERER, oncern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his ap ointment as ASSIGNEE of FARNUM & DOTTERER. of Charleston, in the District of Charleston, and State o South Carolina, within said District, who have been adudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1867.

LOUIS McLAIN. 83 December 7 BY IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CARO-INA -IN THE MATTER OF JOHN C. BICKLEY, concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his ap-Charleston, in the District of Charleston and State of South Carolica, within said District, who has been adjudge I a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the Dis trict Court of said District.

Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1867. LOUIS MCLAIN. AT IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CARO-LINA .- IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC D. WHITE, BANK-The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment | with all orders, with surety, who must be a freeholder as ASSIGNEE of ISAAC D. WHITE, of Charleston, in the District of Charleston and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon Post Commander, in case of default, and non-paymen his own petition by the District Court of the said Disby the surety on demand, to summarily seize and sell

LOUIS McLAIN. AT IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNI-TED STATES. FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CARO-LINA .- IN THE MATTER OF JNO. K. MILLNER, BANKRUPT .- IN BANKRUPTCY .- To whom it may concern: The undersigned pereby gives notice of his ap-Monck's Corner, in the District of Charleston and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the Dis-

trict Court of the said District. Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1867. LOUIS MCLAIN. December 7 Children Toething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allow ALL PAIN and appeared. will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SUKE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its

We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the tance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 cents per bottle. Offices-No. 215 Fulton street, New York; No. 205 High

Holborn, London, Eugland; No. 441 St. Faul street, Mon-DOWIE & MOISE, Agents, treal, Canada. tuths6mo Charleston, S. C. AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HES country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby cou-

plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead quiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainty considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpass-By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its inpurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the sur face as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on reccipt of an order, by W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,

No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same,

PLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The aneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed !! Alliam A. Batchelor. All others are more imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, Factory, No. 81 Barcley street, New York. 85 BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emis-

sions, loss of semen, spermatorrhoa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbeeflity, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS HO. MEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives. order of the City Council of the charge and expense of the person herein effending, as aforesaid. The following resolution was offered by Alderman H. Gerdts, January 2, 1866, and unanimously adopted by the City Council. cured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six boxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUM-PHREYS' SPECIFIC MOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 PROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, YOUNG ing the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to it original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean.

Sold by all Druggists, Hair Dressers and Fancy Good SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., December 14 stuthd New York.

BY ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY .- PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kind of GOLD AND SILVER.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street,

New York. **NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAIN : December 21 | range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAL WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

February 7 MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANEOOD .- An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physic ogical Errors. Abuses and Diseases which create im pediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rhoum. WHEATON'S OIN'I MENT cures Old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of th

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. September 16

Hendquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., November 14, 1867,

ENERAL ORDERS No. 117.1 IN ORDER TO CONFORM TO THE PROVISIONS OF Beneral Orders No. 95, Commanding Officers of Posts are authorized, when in their judgment demanded by the public service, to require, by order, the services of citizens to perform the duties usually performed by with the existing usage, such services will receive no compensation. Any person failing to obey the orders of the Post Commander in the premises, will be subjected to the same pains and penalties as are now provided by law in the case of the neglect or refusal of a roadmaste or overseer of highways to perform the duties of such

By command of Bvt. Major-General Ed. R. S. CANBY. LOUIS V. CAZIARC. Aide-de-Camp, Act'g Assisting Adjutant-Gener Official: O. M. MICCHELL, Aide-de-Camp. November 25

Headquarters Second Military District. CHARLESTON, S. C., September 30, 1867. PENDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RULES FO

the government of Military Tribunals in this District, Provost Courts will not exercise jurisdiction in any case when the question involves the title of land; nor in any civil cause where the debt sued for or the damag claimed exceeds three hundred (300) dollars. In all ases where the amount claimed either as debt or damages exceeds twenty-five (25) dollars, the defendant shall be entitled to ten (10) days' notice, and if it exceeds on hundred (100) dollars, he shall be entitled to fifteen (15) days' notice; but this right may be waived by the defendant, and the trial of the cause set for an earlier day upon his written consent thereto, which consent mus

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Second Military District, CHARLESTON, S. C., October 21, 1867.

Post Commanders may admit to bail persons not sub ect to the Articles of War, held in arrest by military authority, charged with offences not capital, upon security as provided in the following paragraph: Security shall consist: 1st, of a cash deposit of the amount for which bond is required as bail by the State law in like cases; or, 2d, of a bond in like sum, running to the Post Commander, conditioned for complian

sufficient of the property of principal and surety to satisfy the forfeiture and costs; and immediately upon de fault made, the bond shall constitute a lien upon the per sonal property of both principal and surety. All bail and other bonds taken under military authority will conform to the foregoing directions when not

otherwise specially provided. By command of Byt. Major-General Ed. R. S. CANBY. LOUIS V. CAZIARC. Aid-de-Camp, Act'g. Asst. Adj't. Gen'l. Official: O. M. MITCHEL, Aid-de-Camp.

CLOTHING.



WE ARE OUR OWN **MANUFACTURERS**

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF HEAVY CLOTHING before January 1st, we shall offer the same for

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS.

Less than the Cost to Manufacture,

And lower than the same quality of Clothing was ever sold in this city. All garments made by ourselves warranted equal to ordered work.

FOR SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, A Black Suit-Sack and Pants. FOR NINE DOLLARS A Mixed Suit-Sack, Pants and Vest. FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS A Ribbed Cassimere Suit—Sack, Pants and Vest.
FOR TEN DOLLARS EACH A Lot of Cassimere Sacks, lately sold at \$12 to \$20.

FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.

A. Scotch Cassimero Sack, lately sold at \$20 and \$25.

FOR TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS A Brown Mixed Cassimere Suit—Sack, Pants and Vest, lately sold at \$40. FOR THIRTY DOLLARS A Fine Derk Suit—Sack, Pants and Vest, Intely sold at \$37. Over Sacks at prices from \$7 to \$40. Custom-made English Frocks Custom-made English Walking Coats Sign Band Pants, large and small legs.

FURNISHING GOODS. White Shirts, Merino and Shaker Elannel Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cloves, Ties, Bows, &c., atl at Reduced Prices.

FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH A lot of Undershirts and Drawers, lately sold at \$2.00 each.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH A lot of Undershirts and Drawers, lately sold at \$1.50

ONE PRICE.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, 270 KING. CORNER OF HASEL STREET,

The Carolina Times, PUBLISHED AT OPANGEBURG C. H. THIS PAPER CIRCULATES THROUGHOUT THE middle portion of the State, and offers the facilities for advertisers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING. FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP "ELIZA-BETH HAMILTON," Wm. White Master, is now leading for the above port. For Freight engagements analy to now loading apply to engagements apply to PATTERSON & STOCK, South Atlantic Wharf.

THE NORWEGIAN BARK HARKEN ADEL-STEIN, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For Freight engagements apply to December 16 R. T. WALKER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A1 AMERICAN SHIP RICHARD III.,

SCOTT Master, is ready to receive cargo for the
ove port. For Freight engagements, apply to

STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 74 East Bay.

TO LOAD SHINGLES, DRESSED AND IN THE ROUGH, for Northern Ports. Highest rates paid. TUCKER & JACKSON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, November 29 No. 112 East Buy.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP SEA GUIL, N. P. DUTTON Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 1 Union Wharves, on Saturday Afternoon, For Freight engagements

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE .- FOR NEW YORK.

For Fassage and matters pertaining to inward Freights, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET, BROTHERS & CO., 1

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, 3

Agents.

FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE

LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-ER "DICTATOR" (1000 tons burthen), Captain L. M. Coxetter, will leave Middle Atlantic Wharf every Tuesday Wight, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Rairoad at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans.

All Freight must be paid here by shippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents.

FOR PALATKA. ERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA SAVANNAH. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STRAM-EE CITY POINT (1110 tons burthen), Captain S. ADEINS, will leave Middle At-lantic Wharf every Friday Night, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Geor-gia Central Railroad at Savannab, for Macon, Mobile and

New Orleans.

All Freight must be paid here by the shippers.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or at the oflee of RAVENEL & CO., Agents,

Corner of Vanderhorst's Wharf and East Bay.

STEAMER PILOT BOY Capt. W. T. MCNELTE ONE OF THE MONTH WIll leave Charleston every Monday and Friday Morning at 7 o'clock; and Savannah every Wendeeday and Saturday S ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS

avan nan. All Way Freight, also Blufiton Wharfage, must be pre paid.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf. FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, KEITHFIELD AN

Day, and leave as above, from South Commercial Wharf, on Monday Morning, December 23d, at 7 o'clock, Returning, will leave Georgetown on Friday Morning, December 27th, at 6 o'clock.

No Freight received after sunset. All Freight must be prepaid.

THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPTAIN

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents,
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.
FRASER & MAURICE, Agents, Georgetown, S. C.

DIE CHARLESTONER ZEITUNG JOHN A. WAGENER, EDITOR. UNDER THE ABOVE HEAD THE UNDERSIGNED pre pose to publish a German Weekly Paper, to be the organ of the German population, and devoted to the interests of this State, in encouraging Immigration and Industrial Pursuits.

Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Arts and Trade, will be represented in its columns, and the news of the dear will be given. and must justify in twice the amount of the penalty, and must, under seal, authorize any officer so ordered by the

will be represented in its columns, and the news of the day will be given.

General JOHN A. WAGENER has kindly consented to undertake the editorial management for the present.

Subscription—\$3 for Twelve Months; \$1.50 for Six Months; \$1 for Three Months.

Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

C. G. PACKMANN & CO. C. G. EACEMANN & CO.
September 25 No. 3 Broad street, Charleston, S

THE HERALD THE HERALD

S PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEWBERRY C. H., AT
\$3 per annum, and, having a large circulation
through all the upper and lower Districts of the State,
affords great advantages to advertisers.
Rates for advertising very reasonable—for which apply
to our Agent, Mr T. P. SLIDER, at the Mills House.

SHOS. F & R. H. GEREKERE.

November

THE BENNETTSVILLE JOURNAL THE BENNETTS VILLE JOURNAL

Is PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
Bennettsville, S. C., in the eastern portion of the
State, by STUBBS & LITTLE, Proprietors, and offer
superior inducements to Merchants and all others who
wish to extend their business in this section of the Fee
Dee country. We respectfully solicit the patronage of
our Charleston friends.

Terms—\$3 per aunum, invariably in advance. Advertisements inserted at very reasonable rates. July 8

THE LANCASTER LEDGER. CONNORS & CARTER, PROPRIETORS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT Laucaster C. H., S. C. Having a large subscription list, it offers a favorable medium to Merchants and all advertisers who desire to extend their business in the upper Districts of the State. Bates of advertising liberal. Specimen copy of paper sent on application.

august 29

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT Orangeburg, S. C. Terms \$2 per annum, in ad-

ORANGEBURG NEWS
our advertising patrons.
Contract Advertisements inserted on the most libers
ferms. Address SAMUEL DIBBLE,
ferms. Editor Orangeburg News,
Orangeburg, 8 S AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM. LET Morchants and business men try it for a few months, "No risk no gain." Send on your cards and increase your trade this fall. There's nothing to equal Printer's lnk—it has made many a fortune.

Terms for the paper—33 per annum, in advance, Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 per square of

welve lines or less for each justition.

Cards of ten lines or less, at the rate of \$10 for three Contracts by the year or for six months, allowing privalege of changing, on more favorable terms. Address EDWARD A. BRONSON, MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN WHO DESIRE TO SECURE TRADE FROM THAT rich Cotton country, Southwest Georgia, would do well to advertise in the

"DAWSON JOURNAL," "DAWSON JOURNAL."
An old-established newspaper, published at the flour shing little city of Lawson, in the heart of this rich Cotton belt. Having the largest circulation of any paper in this section, it offers extra inducements to advertisers.

37 Published weekly at \$2 per annum. Advertising rates moderate.

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

Dawson G. CHERAW ADVERTISER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART. CHEROLITURE, and MISCELLANEOUS NEWS WORLEY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

THE MARION STAR.

THE MARION STAR.

STABLISHED NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, 18° published at Marion, S. C., in the central portion of the country, and offers a favorable medium to Marchants, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who desire to extend their business in the Pee Dee country.

For the benefit of our advertising patron, we shall, in addition to our subscription list, which is constantly macreasing, publish and distribute, gratnitously, copies of the STAR, during the business season this Fall.

Bates of Advertising libers, November 20 Editor and Proprietor

> PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR, JOHN MITCHEL.

"THE IRISH CITIZEN:"

FURST NUMBER TO APPEAR ON SATURDAY, THE
12th of October, 1867.

Therms by the year.

Therms for half year.

1.60

Therms for half year.

1.60

Clubs of 10 in the usual propertion.

Advertisements to be forwarded immediately, so as to be duly classified. Address, JOHN MITCHEL,

Office of the Irish Citizen,

No. 31 Barclay street, Now York,

Ser ember 30

Ser ember 30